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In the chapters "The School and the Individual" and "School-Mastering Education," the evils of traditional methods are pointed out and the way paved for the work which is really constructive. The physical basis of education is laid in three chapters dealing with various phases of the nervous system and in three other chapters there is a clear and forcible presentation of the psychological and pedagogical aspects of the learning process. Such excerpts as the following may give the reader a glimpse of the wisdom, the sanity, the good humor, and the charm to be found on nearly every page:

We set up a psychical operating-table in every school-room, and proceed to cut each child according to our measure . . . until we have made him commonplace enough to fit into the traditional pedagogical mind.

Native tendencies have never counted much in the schools. Principals and superintendents can make better ones in the office.

The books of children should be closed the moment there is any indication of lassitude. Carried beyond this point, study tends to delay progress by starting erratic impulses that end in confusion.

Arrest is quite as likely to be caused by overfeeding as by starvation.

It is rather singular that the experimental method, welcomed in other fields as evidence of progress, has received such scant courtesy in education. Education, no doubt, must be conservative, but when conservatism opposes investigations and comparative trials under controlled conditions previously determined it is inertia.

KATHARINE E. DOPP

A Primer of the Science of Internationalism. With special reference to university debates. By WILBUR E. CRAFTS. Washington: International Reform Bureau, 1908. Pp. 86.

This little book aims to make propaganda for the introduction into the university curriculum by way of the debating societies of "the highest branch of the science of man, which deals with man in his widest relation, the hitherto unclassified science of internationalism." This in the author's view is more than international law. There are ten chapters and an Appendix. On the margin there is a running series of suggestive questions for debate. The aim of the book is in consonance with the general aims of the International Reform Bureau, and may be seen from the various chapters. Chap. i is a résumé of the "Concert of Europe in War," and is a plea for international peace. To this

chapter there is appended a table of treaties of peace made in conferences of three or more European powers during the nineteenth century. Chap. ii is called "Treaties of peace made by the concert of Europe at the end of wars," and is concerned mainly with an application of the golden rule to diplomacy. Chap. iii treats of international arbitration and the Hague Conference. Chap. iv concerns the laws of international commerce. Chap. v is styled international philanthropy of nations. Chaps. vi, vii, viii concern themselves with the moral aspects of international relations in markets, gambling, liquor traffic, and vice, and the last chapter has to do with the morals of international regulation of immigration. The Appendix describes Esperanto. The point of view is the reformer's. The treatment may be found in any elementary textbook on civics, e. g., Hart's *Actual Government*.

HUGO P. J. SELINGER

CHICAGO

Socialists at Work. BY ROBERT HUNTER. New York: The Macmillan Co. Pp. 374. \$1.50.

There have been numberless volumes treating the philosophy of socialism and its relation to almost every phase of social life. This work covers an almost wholly different field. In several countries the Socialist movement has grown to be of sufficient strength to become a factor in the shaping of institutions. In each of these countries it has developed some peculiarities while maintaining a large number of things in common. The German, Italian, French, British, and Belgian Socialist parties are studied. The German Social Democracy has fought its way against repressive legislation of the most rigorous sort until the larger portion of that legislation has been repealed and a whole set of ameliorative social measures have been enacted in response to the pressure of the Social Democrats, now the most powerful political party in the empire, though deprived of a large portion of their representation in the Reichstag by an unjust system of representation.

The Italian Socialist party is still disturbed by internal doctrinal differences. There are Syndicalists, Revolutionists, and Reformists, all within the same organization and each with brilliant leadership, drawn largely from the professional classes.